

HIDDEN PINES TRAILER PARK (PWSNO 1090086) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT

April 23, 2002



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Hidden Pines Trailer Park*, describes the public drinking water wells; the well recharge zone and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Hidden Pines Trailer Park drinking water is supplied by 2 wells drawing water from a small aquifer in the vicinity of Sagle, Idaho. The system currently serves 33 households in a mobile home park located west of Highway 95 near the intersection with Gun Club Road. Historically, Hidden Pines Trailer Park has had few water quality problems. A groundwater Susceptibility Analysis conducted by DEQ March 26, 2002 found the wells to be moderately susceptible to contamination, mostly because of natural risk factors associated with local geology.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

The park has already taken some measures to protect its water supply. Atmospheric vacuum breakers are being installed to prevent cross connections. Additional drinking water protection efforts for the park should focus first on maintaining the wellheads the area immediately around the wells. A sanitary survey of the system in November 2001 noted that the system is generally well run, but the seal on Well #1 was broken and there was debris within 50 feet of the wellhead. A broken well seal can provide a direct conduit into the ground water for surface contaminants such as yard care chemicals that could leach out of the nearby debris pile. The park should consider covering the wellheads to protect them from accidents like the collision that damaged the seal on Well #1. Fencing the well lot is another measure the park should consider. In addition to providing a barrier to keep animals and vehicles away from the wells, the fence is a constant reminder that the well lot should be kept free from the use or storage of potential contaminants.

Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. For assistance in developing protection strategies, please contact the Coeur d'Alene Regional office of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR HIDDEN PINES TRAILER PARK

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

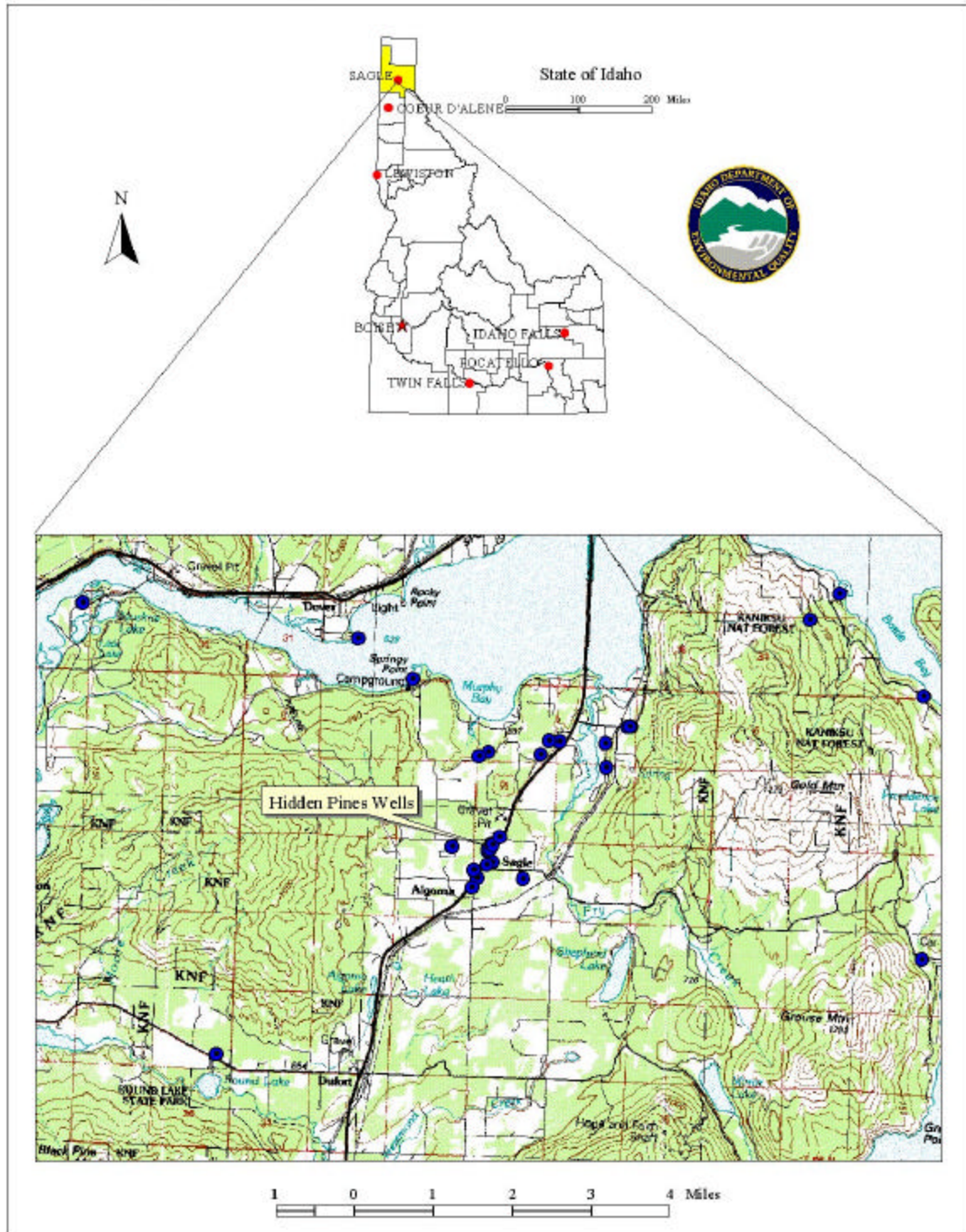
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheets used to develop this assessment are attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

The results of the source water assessment should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Hidden Pines Trailer Park



Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment

Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA to determine the time of travel (TOT) for water the Hidden Pines Trailer Park well pumps from its aquifer. The computer model used data assimilated by DEQ from a variety of sources including local well logs and the report *Steady State Simulation of Nutrient and Contaminant Transport in the Southside Aquifer Near Sagle, Idaho* prepared by J-U-B Engineers, Inc. for Southside Water and Sewer District.

The Hidden Pines Trailer Park water system serves a community of approximately 90 people in the vicinity of Sagle, Idaho (Figure 1). Water for the park's customers is supplied by 2 wells. Both wells are 110 feet deep. Well #1 has an estimated capacity greater than the 36 GPM produced in a pumping test when the well was drilled. The estimated pumping volume from Well #2 is 14 GPM.

The delineated source water assessment area for Hidden Pines Trailer Park covers only 6.6 acres. The delineation is about 630 feet long and is divided into 0-3, 3-6 and 6-10-year time of travel zones. The primary direction of ground water flow is from south to north. Wells owned by another public water system, Ponderosa Mobile Home Park, are in the 6-10 year time of travel zone for Hidden Pines.

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources inside individual source water assessment areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The maps and inventory lists were then sent to system operators for verification and correction in the second or enhanced part of the inventory process.

Figure 2, *Hidden Pines Trailer Park Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* on page 7 of this report shows the location of the Hidden Pines Trailer Park wells, and the zone of contribution DEQ delineated for them. The delineated area runs roughly parallel to Highway 95. Land use inside the delineation boundaries is mostly low density residential.

Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

The susceptibility to contamination of all groundwater sources in Idaho is being assessed on the following factors:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets in Attachment A show in detail how the Hidden Pines Trailer Park wells scored.

Well Construction

Well construction directly affects the ability of the wells to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent sanitary survey of the public water system. Well logs for Hidden Pines Trailer Park on file with DEQ. A sanitary survey of the system was conducted in November 2001.

Well #1 and Well #2 are about 150 feet apart. Both were drilled in the fall of 1989 and are 111 and 110 feet deep respectively with 6-inch steel casings.

Well #1 has a 20-foot deep bentonite clay surface seal that terminates in a soil stratum of mixed sand and gravel. At the time of the last sanitary survey the well seal was broken because a tractor hit the wellhead. The public water system file for Hidden Pines has no follow up correspondence indicating whether repairs were made as required by November 30, 2001. The well casing passes through a 37-foot thick layer of clay. The well screen is set between 100 and 110 feet below the surface. The static water level is at 80 feet.

The surface seal for Well #2 is 18 feet deep. Current Idaho Department of Water Resources standards require a minimum surface seal depth of 20 feet for public drinking water wells drilled in an unconsolidated formation. The screen depth, static water level and soil profile encountered while drilling Well #2 are the same as for Well #1.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity scores for the Hidden Pines Trailer Park well are 5 points out of 6 points possible. The scores reflect natural geologic conditions at the well site and in the recharge zone. Soils in the capture zone delineated for the wells are generally moderately well drained to well drained. Poorly drained to moderately well drained soils are deemed more protective of ground water than soils which drain faster. The first water bearing stratum in both wells started 95 feet below the surface. The soil column above a deeper water table provides some protection from potential contaminants through adsorption and other mechanisms.

At the well sites, the well logs report permeable soils for the first 42 feet below the surface, then a clearly defined layer of hard pan followed by 37 feet of clay. The last 10 feet above the water-bearing stratum is sand.

Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Land inside The Hidden Pines Trailer Park well recharge zone is rural residential. The nearest septic tank is about 250 feet north of the wells and is outside of the delineated area. Highway 95, crossing the 6-10 year time of travel zone, is the most significant potential source of contaminants documented inside the delineation boundaries.

Table 1. Hidden Pines Trailer Park Potential Contaminant Inventory

SITE DESCRIPTION	POTENTIAL CONTAMINANTS ¹	TIME OF TRAVEL ZONE	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Highway 95	IOC, SOC, VOC Microbial	6-10	USGS Map

¹ IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Historic Water Quality

Historically, Hidden Pines Trailer Park has had few water quality problems. The system collects one routine sample monthly for bacterial testing. Positive samples in May and June 2001 were probably due to work on the distribution system in May and a pump failure in June. The system was chlorinated and flushed to eliminate the contamination.

The volatile organic chemical Xylene (MCL = 1000 µg/l) was detected at a concentration of 0.07 µg/l in a sample collected in December 1994, but was not present when the water was tested again for VOCs in August 1998. Xylene is a commonly used solvent used as a cleaning agent, a thinner for paint, and in paints and varnishes. It is also found in small amounts in gasoline. Bromoform in a concentration of 4.0 µg/l was detected in the August 1998 sample. Bromoform is one of a class of compounds called trihalomethanes (MCL = 100µg/l) that are usually present as a byproduct of water disinfection. Since Pine Haven does not disinfect its water, source of the chemical in Pine Haven's water is not known. Chemical and radiological test results for the park are summarized on the table below.

Table 2. Hidden Pines Trailer Park Test Results

Primary IOC Contaminants (Mandatory Tests)							
Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates
Antimony	0.006	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98	Nitrate	10	ND to 4.6	11/17/93 to 12/18/01
Arsenic	0.01	0.004	12/18/01,	Nickel	N/A	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98
Barium	2.0	0.04	8/25/98	Selenium	0.05	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98
Beryllium	0.004	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98	Sodium	N/A	6.0 to 6.2	5/28/90 to 12/18/01
Cadmium	0.005	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98	Thallium	0.002	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98
Chromium	0.1	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98	Cyanide	0.02	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98
Mercury	0.002	ND	5/28/90 to 8/25/98	Fluoride	4.0	0.16	5/28/90
Secondary and Other IOC Contaminants (Optional Tests)							
Contaminant	Recommended Maximum (mg/l)		Results (mg/l)			Dates	
Sulfate			13.5			8/25/98	
Regulated and Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant				Results		Dates	
29 Regulated and 13 Unregulated Synthetic Organic Compounds				None Detected		12/9/94, 8/25/98	
Regulated and Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant				Results		Dates	
21 Regulated And 16 Unregulated Volatile Organic Compounds				None Detected except as noted below		4/22/91, 12/9/94, 8/25/98	
Bromoform (Trihalomethane MCL = 100 µg/l)				4.0 µg/l		8/25/98	
Xylene (MCL = 1000 µg/l)				0.7 µg/l		12/9/94	
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant			MCL	Results	Dates		
Gross Alpha, Including Ra & U			15 pC/l	3.6 pC/l	10/14/97		
				4.4 pC/l	5/20 93		
Gross Beta Particle Activity			4 mrem/year	2.8 mrem	10/14/97		
				2.1 mrem	5/20/93		

Final Susceptibility Ranking

The Hidden Pines Trailer Park wells ranked moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. Risk factors associated with local geology added the most points to the final susceptibility scores. In most cases, the detection of any amount of a volatile organic chemical other than disinfection byproducts results in a high susceptibility ranking relative to VOCs. Because the amount of Xylene detected was so small relative to the Maximum Contaminant Level, and the chemical was not detected in subsequent testing, the DEQ staff concluded that its presence when testing was done in 1994 did not reflect general ground water contamination in the vicinity of Hidden Pines. Total scores in each category are summarized on Table 3. The complete analysis worksheets for the wells can be found in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.35)

The final ranking categories are as follows:

- 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
- 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
- > 13 High Susceptibility

Table 3. Summary of City of Hidden Pines Trailer Park Susceptibility Evaluation

Cumulative Susceptibility Scores						
Well Name	System Construction	Hydrologic Sensitivity	Contaminant Inventory			
			IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
Well #1	3	5	2	2	2	1
Well #2	3	5	2	2	2	1
Final Susceptibility Scores/ Ranking						
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial		
Well #1	8/Moderate	8/Moderate	8/Moderate	8/Moderate		
Well #2	8/Moderate	8/Moderate	8/Moderate	8/Moderate		

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

HIGH* - Indicates source automatically scored as high susceptibility due to presence of bacteria or a VOC, SOC or an IOC above the maximum contaminant level in the tested drinking water

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

The park has already taken some measures to protect its water supply. Atmospheric vacuum breakers are being installed to prevent cross connections. The only other apparent cross connection threat is from lawn sprinklers.

Additional drinking water protection efforts for the park should focus first on maintaining the wellheads and the area immediately around the wells. A sanitary survey of the system in November 2001 noted that the system is generally well run, but the seal on Well #1 was broken and there was debris within 50 feet of the wellhead. A broken well seal can provide a direct conduit into the ground water for surface contaminants such as yard care chemicals that could leach out of the nearby debris pile. The park should consider covering the wellheads to protect them from accidents like the collision that damaged the seal on Well #1. Fencing the well lot is another measure the park should consider. In addition to providing a barrier to keep animals and vehicles away from the wells, the fence is a constant reminder that the well lot should be kept free from the use or storage of potential contaminants.

Because most of the delineated capture zone for the wells is outside the direct jurisdiction of Hidden Pines Trailer Park, working with the Bonner County Planning and Zoning board and other public drinking water systems drawing from the Sagle Aquifer to establish a wellhead protection overlay zone is probably the most effective way to prevent contamination due to land use changes in the area.

In its own service area and in the capture zone for the wells, the system should promote ground water stewardship programs. Home*A*Syst and Farm*A*Syst for example are voluntary programs that help people assess environmental risks on their property and find technical support for making needed changes. The Internet has dozens of sites devoted to ground water stewardship programs that are tailored various age groups. 4H clubs in the area may be interested in undertaking water protection activities as a service project. The County Extension office is a resource for workshops devoted to topics like septic tank maintenance and household use of pesticide, herbicides and fertilizer that would be useful in a rural neighborhood. Cross connection prevention, particularly from stock tanks and automatic irrigation systems, is another important subject in a rural area.

Partnerships with state and local agencies and industry groups should also be established. For instance, source water protection activities for agriculture should be coordinated with the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, local Soil Conservation District, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Due to the time involved with the movement of ground water, wellhead protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

Website: <http://www.deq.state.id.us>

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact John Bokor, Idaho Rural Water Association, at (208) 343-7001 for assistance with wellhead protection strategies.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

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Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 2000. City of Fruitland Wellhead Viability Project 319 Grant Final Report July 2000.

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Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

Attachment A

Hidden Pines Trailer Park Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **HIDDEN PINES TRAILER PARK**
 Public Water System Number : **1090086**

Source: **WELL #1**
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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	12/18/89				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	YES	0			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	NO	1			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	CASING YES, SEAL NO	1			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		3			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		5			
		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	RURAL	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		1	1	1	1
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	YES Highway 95	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		1	1	1	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		2	2	2	1
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		8	8	8	8
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Ground Water SusceptibilityPublic Water System Name : **HIDDEN PINES TRAILER PARK**Source: **WELL #2**Public Water System Number : **1090086**

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	11/14/89				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	CASING YES, SEAL NO	1			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		3			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	NO	0			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	NO	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		5			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbia
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	DRYLAND AGRICULTURE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		1	1	1	1
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	NO	0	0	0	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		0	0	0	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	YES	1	1	1	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		1	1	1	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		2	2	2	1
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		8	8	8	8
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

BML (Business Mailing List)– This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

– Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

Closed Or Open UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.